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That such a habit characterized the *Laelaps* is very probable; the tail was nearly cylindric, and from the extent of the condyles of the femur, the hind limb must have been considerably flexed. The small size of the fore limbs must have rendered them far less efficient as weapons than the hind feet, in an attack on such a creature as *Hadrosaurus*; hence perhaps the latter were preferred in inflicting fatal wounds. The exceedingly eagle-like character of the digits and claws and ornithic type of sacrum elucidated by Prof. Owen, suggest a resemblance in the use of the limb.

The bulk of the species, as compared with that of *Hadrosaurus*, illustrates again the law observed in the relation between *Felis* and *Bos*, *Thylacoleo* and the herbivorous implacentals of its time, and the other raptorial and herbivorous Dinosauria, which might probably be reduced to exact terms.

The remains indicate an animal of near 18 feet in length, which could probably raise itself to a height of six feet at the rump.

To recapitulate; the genus *Laelaps* belongs to the family *Dinodontidæ*, which is characterized by its contractile raptorial claws and slender digits, and compressed sabre-shaped teeth. It differs from *Megalosaurus* in its femur, and from *Dinodon* in that teeth of the latter have two posterior serrate edges separated by a posterior plane. From supposed Dinosaurian genera of doubtful affinity, it differs e. g. from *Regnosaurus Mant.* in the totally different humerus, and from *Pelorosaurus* and *Streptospondylus* in the vertebræ. *Cetiosaurus* and *Cimoliasaurus* were perhaps mutilate like the Cetaceans, according to Owen and Leidy.

In connection with the same fossil were found *Cucullæa* and *Baculites* sp., and not more than twenty feet off a femur of *Hadrosaurus*; also portions of *Mosasaurus*, *Hyposaurus*, *Thoracosaurus* and *Bottosaurus*, occurred in the neighborhood.

The phalanges figured by Prof. Leidy (Smithsonian Contributions xii.) Cretaceous Reptiles, Tab. 17, fig. 8—11, probably belong to the present species. They are included under the head of animals allied to *Hadrosaurus*.

In conclusion, the thanks of scientific men are due to Superintendent Voorhees for the interest and care evinced in the preservation of these valuable specimens. Were all persons engaged in digging marl equally interested in the preservation of bones which come under their notice, we might have been far nearer an elucidation of this, one of the most extraordinary faunæ which have been placed upon our planet.

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*August 28th.*

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Fourteen members present.

Gen. S. Wylie Crawford, M. D., U. S. A. was elected a Member.

The following paper was presented by permission, reported on favorably by the Committee appointed, and ordered to be published :

**Notes on the VESPERTILIONIDÆ of Tropical America.**

BY H. ALLEN, M. D.

I.

The study of the Vespertilionidæ of Tropical America has never been undertaken by any one having large collections at his command. With others, I have hitherto refrained from entering a field where such facilities, and an acquaintance with type specimens, appeared to be necessary aids to produce 1866.]